

## REMARKS

The Applicants have carefully reviewed and considered the Examiner's Action mailed November 3, 2005. Reconsideration is respectfully requested in view of the foregoing amendments and the comments set forth below.

By this Amendment, claims 1-16 and 18-20 are amended to specifically recite a whiteboard display system and to positively recite that the system comprises a projector. Accordingly, claims 1-20 are pending in the present application.

Claims 1, 4, 5, 7, 10, 15, and 17-19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,063,600 to Norwood as explained in the paragraphs spanning pages 2-5 of the Action. This rejection is respectfully traversed to the extent it applies to the amended claims.

Norwood is directed to a hybrid information management system that accepts handwritten and keyboard input text. Figure 1A of Norwood shows a system diagram of a non-portable embodiment of a computer system employing a screen tablet, a computer and peripherals 21 used in accordance with the present invention including a detailed view of the screen tablet 18. Norwood fails to disclose the "whiteboard" system that is now required by independent claims 1, 15 and 18. In particular, Norwood does not disclose a "device on which an image is projected". While an image is displayed on a device or screen 20 of Norwood, this image (handwriting) is not **projected** in the well-known sense of the term. The independent claims are amended to emphasize that the system comprises a projector and that the image is projected from the projector onto the recited device. The system of Norwood does not include a projector, as it consists of a screen tablet 18 for entering and displaying graphic computer data, programs to handle

the entry of the handwritten and textual information and manipulate the same and a general purpose computer 19.

Further, the pen 24 or the choose button 38 of Norwood are not operable to transmit signals to a receiver portion of the device onto which an image is projected where the signals **are stored** by the computing means for display. Nor are pen 24 or button 38 **remote** from the screen tablet 18 of Norwood. Button 38 simply allows one to pick items from a drop down menu on tablet 18 and pen 24 can select material on tablet 18, which then can then can be moved, copied or deleted through software options. Thus, signals are not transmitted from a **remote** signaling device to a receiver portion of the device onto which an image is projected. According to Norwood the material can be manipulated from tablet 18 by selecting the same to enter the same into the computer. See column 10, lines 21-57 of Norwood. And the tablet 18/screen 20 of Norwood is not a **communications hub** of the whiteboard display system that receives signals from a pointing device and/or remote control and transmits those signals to a computing means in order to control an image on the tablet 18/screen 20 of Norwood. Instead, Norwood simply discloses a tablet 18/screen 20 combination upon which handwritten text can be entered over an LCD. This is not the claimed invention.

In view of the above, it is believed that Norwood discloses a completely different type of system to the recited whiteboard system, including a projector and a remote signaling device. It is well established patent law that a document must disclose all of the features recited in a claim in order to anticipate the claim. Norwood fails to disclose 1) a projector, 2) a remote signaling device and 3) a device onto which an image is projected that is a communications hub of the display system. Accordingly, Norwood cannot

anticipate independent claims 1, 15 and 18 and withdrawal of the anticipatory rejection is respectfully requested.

Claims 2-3 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Norwood in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,451,446 to Montlick for the reasons set forth at the top of page 6 of the Action. Claims 6 and 13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Norwood as explained in the paragraphs beginning at the bottom of page 6 to the middle of page 7 of the Action. Claims 8 and 12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Norwood in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,790,114 to Geaghan et al. for the reasons set forth in the paragraphs beginning at the bottom of page 7 to the middle of page 8 of the Action. Claim 9 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Norwood in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,538,993 to Krumholz as explained in the paragraph spanning pages 8-9 of the Action. Claim 11 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Norwood in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,528,235 to Lin et al. as described in the paragraph spanning pages 9 and 10 of the Action. Claim 16 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Norwood in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,854,621 to Junod et al. as set forth in the paragraph spanning pages 10-11 of the Action. Claim 20 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Norwood in view of Montlick and further in view of Junod et al. as explained in the paragraph on page 11 of the Action. These rejections are respectfully traversed.

The secondary references are applied for specific features set forth in the depending claims. As the Action acknowledges, "Norwood does not teach an interactive display system in which the device onto which an image is projected uses a single

communications link between it and the computing means, which link is arranged to convey signals both from the pointing device and the at least one remote signaling device to enable efficient transfer of data.” See page 6, lines 1-5 of the Action. Montlick is directed to a method and apparatus for wireless remote information retrieval and pen-based data entry. At the very least, Montlick does not disclose, teach or suggest a projector, a device onto which an image is projected from the projector or a remote signaling device that is operable to transmit signals to a receiver portion of the device onto which an image is projected. Thus, even if combined with Montlick, the recited whiteboard display system would not be achieved because Montlick simply discloses a plurality of tablets with a pen attached to a respective tablet where a wireless link connects the plurality of tablets with a pen to a computer system. Montlick does not disclose a device onto which a image is projected or a remote signaling device that is operable to transmit signals to a receiver portion of the device onto which an image is projected. Thus, a wireless tablet/screen system and not a whiteboard display system with remote signaling devices that transmit signals to the device onto which an image is projected would be achieved by the combination of Norwood and Montlick. Consequently, Montlick fails to cure the defects of Norwood and thus, claims 2-3 are patentable over any combination of Norwood and Montlick. Withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Claims 6 and 13 add the features of a whiteboard display system that is operable to calibrate the location of an image on the device onto which an image is projected relative to the device onto which an image is projected, and where the at least one remote control device is operable to control the computing means in substantially the same

manner as the keyboard and mouse combination, respectively. The Action acknowledges that these features are not taught by Norwood but takes “official notice” that such features would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. If these features are well-known to those skilled in the art, a reference showing how this is done is requested. Without such a reference, it is submitted that the Action’s rejection is based on impermissible hindsight. Withdrawal of this rejection to claims 6 and 13 is respectfully requested.

Geaghan et al. was applied for its teachings in column 7, line 15 directed to the priority of pen contact over finger contact. Consequently, there is no motivation to modify the tablet/screen of Norwood to have a display device that receives control signal and transmits the received controls signals from a remote signaling device to a computing device as set forth in independent claims 1, 15 and 18 of the present invention. Thus, any combination of Geaghan et al. with Norwood would fail to achieve the claimed invention. Withdrawal of this rejection to claims 8 and 12 is respectfully requested.

Krumholz was applied for its teaching of an interrupt row that enables a teacher to cut off reception of particular student computer outputs. In that the primary reference to Norwood only discloses a screen/tablet used by one individual, it is unclear why one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to modify Norwood to cut off reception. Krumholz is not concerned with an interactive display system where the display device receives control signals from a remote signaling device and transmits those control signals to a computing means to control an image on the display device. Accordingly, Krumholz cannot cure the defects of Norwood and withdrawal of the rejection to claim 9 is respectfully requested.

Hassan, Lin and Junod are all directed to inventions that are different from Applicants' claimed invention. None of these references disclose teach or even suggest, an interactive display system with a device onto which an image is projected from a projector that receives control signal from a remote control device and transmits those signals to a computing means to control an image on the device onto which an image is projected. Accordingly, these secondary references cannot provide the missing teachings or motivation to modify Norwood as they are directed to technological different systems. Withdrawal of the rejections to depending claims 11, 14, 16 and 20 is respectfully requested.

In view of the foregoing amendments and the comments distinguishing the claimed invention from the prior art of record, it is believed that claims 1-20 are allowable over the prior art of record and Applicants request withdrawal of the above rejections. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that a Notice of Allowance be issued indicating that claims 1-20 are allowed over the prior art of record.

A request for the necessary extension in the period for filing this response is attached. The Commissioner is authorized to charge the three-month extension fee of \$510.00 (small-entity) to Deposit Account No. 22-0261. If a greater or lesser fee is required, the Commissioner is authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 22-0261 and advise us accordingly.

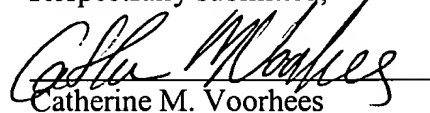
Should the Examiner believe that a conference would advance the prosecution of this application, the Examiner is encouraged to telephone the undersigned counsel to arrange such a conference.

Date: April 28, 2006

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Respectfully submitted,



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